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The Sunday Journal has double the circulation of any Sunday paper in Indiana Price five cents.

GENERAL BEN HARRISON.

A Call for a Meeting of Those Who Favor His Candidacy for the Presidency.

All Republicans favoring the nomination of Sen. Ben Harrison as a candidate for the presilency are requested to meet with the undersigned and others at the Criminal Court room Monday evening, May 14, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Harrison Home Club, to in securing his nomination at Chicago is Very respectfully.

J. E. Twiname,

D. H. Wiles, S. W. Patterson, Horace McKay, W. D. Wiles, Jos. E. Boswell, Geo. L. Knox. I. P. Wasson, H. Bamberger, James B. Black, S. K. Fletcher, M. G. McLain, R. S. Foster, Kneffer, Master, Bridgland Miner, F. Wallick, es E. Dryer, P. Baker, C. Wright, L Jameson. Ruppels. T. Brown,

ing hotel in this d yesterday nel, hauling, hire ve him \$5,000 a no are using it all them from 50 to 75 per fuel bills, varying someonditions. Among houseusing it there is but one cheapness, cleanliness and or factories and houses alike fuel, incomparably superior in t to any other. The in his acquisition to Indianapolis is not iated, and its benefits have but n to be felt. They are hardly utside, and will not be generally unod and recognized for some time. It time for the results of such a change to k themselves out and to become known. hen they do they cannot fail to inure enoraly to the benefit of the city. No other

tvantages and attractions of Indianapolis in acts can duplicate this natural-gas are is hardly a manufacturing hotel in the city that will year's profit every year by it. lder who will not save a large of his former fuel bills. This y in everybody's pocket, not to

y in the United States of anything like the

fort and cleanliness. stated, the benefits of the new just begun to be felt. They nd become better known as me people have been imparealized and recognized all vas impossible and unreasonaot to be expected nor desired olis should wake up some morning and find itself "booming" from natural gas. That sort of prosperity is fictitious The genuine article comes gradually, and comes to stay. Indianapolis is now in possession of the conditions that will bring it. and there need be no fears on this score. Time is an essential element of solid success Rome was not built in a day, and an oak tree does not mature in a fortnight. Indianapolis will "get there," and is getting there as fast as any reasonable person could desire. The repatient ones above referred to are uneasy cause so marry new factories are locating in her gas towns of Indiana and none here. a's nothing. The Journal is glad to see factories going to other Indiana towns, wishes they were ten times as numerous they are. We congratulate those towns beir prosperity, and trust it may Their prosperity se and increase. Whatever benefits Indiana benenot deprive in factory. Indianapolis has its share, ill continue to get its share re. There will be other years after ther centuries after the nineteenth. ies are not all going to be located the next, and Indianapolis will hout offering free gas or free

gh long after the free

larging their plants, increasing their facilities extending their business, running to their fullest capacity, and those which have already got natural gas are profiting largely by its use. In due time their number will be greatly in creased. The natural gas boom is in its infancy yet

SUMMER BESORTS. About this time of year, when the May sur gives a foretaste of July heat, "tourists ruides" flutter about like leaves in an autumn wind. Railroad companies kindly furnish glimpees into the "wonderlands" along their respective lines, and proprietors f summer resorts set forth with al the skill of camera and poetic pen-hired for the purpose-the attractions surround ing their hotels. Enticing views mountain and valley are spread before the possible traveler; glimpses of cool lakes, shady glens and what the verse writers call booky dells tempt eyes weary of city walls. The fish must lurk in those pools, awaiting the cast of the book; in some of the pictures in fact, adventurous trout are seen leaping up to meet the seductive fly half way. Game must be hidden in those deep forests, boating delight ful in the lakes and along the winding streams; the tired mortal could not do other than solace himself with the vista of earth and sky visible from the veranda of any o the "beautifully situated" hotels on the list After inspecting one of these charmillustrated guides to summer felicity he proves himself of stolid

nature, indeed, who is not immediately filled with desire to see these bits of rural paradise in reality. Fortunate is he if he can follow where his fancy and the railroads lead. If he cannot-and so many, alas! cannot-he may seek to console himself with the reflection that those hills and valleys are not as art has pictured them; that the lakes are shallow pends; that the streams are dry, the gamey fish a figment of the imagination, the landscapes dreary and depressing. He may recall the fact that nothing is said in the pictur esque narrative of narrow, stuffy rooms those "palatial hotels," of lumpy beds, of the infinite repetition of "canned goods" in the bill of fare, of mosquitos, and flies and other discomforts, and may be certain that all these drawbacks and more do exist. Comfort lies not in these reflections The summer outing may include much not catalogued in the guides that could not properly be placed under the head of attractions, and may miss some of the sights and pleasures so confidently promised; but, nevertheless, if taken in the right spirit, a spirit that overlooks annovances and sees only the advantages, it is worth sacrifice to secure, and will vield returns not promised in the most enticing advertisement. Most busy people need rest; all are better for change of scene and companionship. In twelve months of daily routine even the least methodical o persons falls into a rut from which he needs to be moved. The summer vacation does this; gives him new ideas, brings him in con-

## MODERN GRAMMAR

An impression exists among people of mature

years that English grammar in the shape that

made a lingering thread of misery through

their own early school days is unknown to

tact with new people, makes his world larger

and is altogether a benefit. More and more.

too, it is becoming a necessity. The man

who has once learned to "loaf and invite his

soul" in July and August needs no invitation

from railroad or hostely to repeat the experi-

children who enjoy all the modern improvements in educational methods. A few years ago when Richard Grant White undertook to show that the prevailing system of teaching the English language was false in principle and incorrect in detail, his bold stand met with the instant approval of so many who had struggled with the mysteries of Murray, or Green, or Quackenbos, or their followers, that the burden of comment upon his essay was that a more simple method of acquainting a child with his mother tongue must be devised. Educators, of course, protested; but as a result of the demand for reform, new text-books were speedily produced, a great dea said concerning the "natural" method of imparting instruction on the subject, and the new books were labeled "Language Lessons." The average man or woman who is not a teacher nor a reviewer of recent publications is apt to have but a transient interest in the contents of primary lesson-books; even the parent, compelled to supplement the labors of the teacher by explanation of knotty points, is not often of an investigating turn of mind, and knows very little of the system by which his offspring is acquiring information. The title "language lessons" is misleading; the child, when asked, says he does not study grammar, and it is vaguely assumed from these premises that the necessary knowledge of the vernacular is in stilled upon an improved plan. A little in vestigation, however, shows that the language lessons are the old grammar, not simplified but amplified. The arrangement of matter differs, but the substance is there and more. The ten-verr-old student, for instance, is not first taught the meaning of the word "noun;" he is plunged into the complications of analysis, which once came last in order. Sentences must first be "diagramed." the diagram being a system of lines perpendicular. horizontal, sianting and broken, of which no non-professional description can convey ar accurate idea. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," as an example, is wrenched, and twisted, and dislocated into a shape so unnatural as to make its rise seem impossible and the explanation is given to the wondering infant that the curious combination of lines and of words, standing on their heads or sliding down hill, "shows that the participle 'crushed' is used like an adjective to modify truth, and yet retains the nature of a verb expressing an action received by truth. Doubtless it does; but of what use is that fact to the infant, and will he be able to recognize a participle when he meets one again? Wil the ten-year-old, even though he "pass an ex amination" on every language lesson with a ninety-per-cent. "average," be so familiar

with "object complements," "attribute

that he will not require an introduction month later? And will it make any earthly difference if he forget all about them the very pext day, and never renew the acquaintance? Educators will that these are essentials, facts are against them. American history full of men whose early education was neglected in this respect and yet who have thorough command of their native tongue. There is reason for belief, for instance, that

Abraham Lincoln never diagramed a sentence the whole course of his life, and Mr. Lincoln was fairly correct the use of language. It is no probable that hel "built up" the Gettysburg speech upon the plan of the "language essons;" nor that he paused to reflect whether it contained a phrase-modifier or an adjective clause. But the Gettysburg speech wil "parse" as smoothly as the most acting professor could wish. It not impossible that if Chief-justic Fuller were suddenly called on point out a subordinate conjunction or adverb of degree he would ignominiously fail. Less notable persons, but still of fair literary attainments, have been known to become confused among the simple parts of speech and to confess that they could not stand a civil-service examination for a messengership if the technical definition of a preposition or an adverb were required of them. The truth is, a correct use and command of English secured only through a familiarity with the best literature, from hearing correct language spoken, and, in the case of children, by a constant watchfulness and correction of errors on the part of their teachers and parents. There may be children who learned, by parsing and diagraming, to speak properly, but they are few.

MONUMENT CIRCLE-The excavation now being made in the

Circle for the foundation of the soldiers' mon-

ument will be the last disturbance the soil in

that inclosure will suffer for a long time.

The Circle has undergone many changes, but

the location of the monument there will be

permanency. It was originally laid out as the starting point of the town, and the circular street around it was the first one regularly located. This was in 1821. For a few years no attempt was made either to utilize or beautify the Circle. In those days artistic ornamentation was not thought of, and native trees were too abundant to require the planting of any. In January, 1827, the Legislature appropriated \$4,000 to build a residence for the Governor in the Circle. This gave it the name of the Governor's Circle, which it bore for a long time. The act also ordered the Circle to be fenced in, which had not been done before. The building intended for the Governor's residence was never occupied for that purpose. In fact, it was only partially completed, and in that condition was used for public offices, lawyers' offices, county library and such other purposes as the primitive community could put it to. It was a large, square, two-story brick structure, crudely planned and plainly built, with a flat surface about twelve feet square on the roof which was intended as a sort of observatory. For many years the Supreme Court met in the upper rooms of the building. Judge Isaac Blackford, one of the greatest jurists Indiana ever possessed and the author of Blackford's Reports, stil recognized authority throughout the Englishspeaking world, had his office and sleeping room on the second floor. He was a bachelo and continued to live in the old building un til he was appointed judge of the Court o Claims, and removed to Washington. By de grees the building fell into disuse, became dilapidated, and finally a resort for loafers, tramps, rats and other nuisances. In 1857 if was sold at auction, torn down, and the ma terials removed. Since then the Circle has been used as a park, though without any sys tematic plan of improving it. The soldiers monument will make it a very attractive spot and the city should do its full share towards beautifying it. To this end there should be adopted a systematic plan of permanent improvements, and one in harmony with the monument and esplanade which will be the central feature and main attraction. The Circle should by all means be surrounded with a first-class asphalt pavement the bes that can be laid, and this should be continued for half a square on the four streets radiating from the Circle, and entirely to the new State house. As the Circle is the property of the State, and is directly in front of the main entrance to the State-house, the Legislature might be induced to contribute to the expens of paving and otherwise beautifying it. work of that kind should not be done piece meal, nor on any make-shift plan, but with a view to the best results, both for the present and the distant future. Such a plan of im provement should be agreed upon before the monument is built, and should be adapted to that central feature. If properly conceived and carried out, the Circle can be made the most beautiful spot in any Northern city.

## MINOR MATTERS.

It has often been remarked that crime seems to be governed by some law of averages or pe riodicity, particular crimes being remarkably prevalent at one time and then giving place to those of another class. Sometimes burglaries are prevalent, sometimes robbery, now crimes against property, and again crimes against the person. This year one kind of crime will seem to be epidemic and next year it will be something else. They seem to move in cycles. Somewhat skin to this is the fact that the punishment of crime seems to vary greatly at different times in promptness and severity. The law stems to have periods of different vigor and severity. This may be due, in part, to the fact that public sentiment is not always equally active and strong to demanding the enforcement of law. The warden of Joliet penitentiary said a few days ago: 'The punish ment of crime seems to run in waves that swell and recede like those of the ocean. At times there is a public demand for the punishment of crime that stirs up the prosecuting officers, which is soon followed by carelessness on the part of the public, that leads to carelessoess among the prosecuting attorneys. A year or so ago there were 200 more convicts in Joliet than there are now. This was not because there was

should not be enforced by fits and starts, but alls the time. A steady pressure against crime much more effective than an occasional rush.

EDITOR S. S. ROCKWOOD, of the Portage State Register, in his address before the Wisensin State Press Association, said of the ideal

"Above all would it shun the fatal mistake of ding with the noise on the curbstone at the exense of the silence on the hearthstonel Commenting on this, the National Journalist

"The statement points out a mistake too often made. The 'still small voice' of the hearthstone is too often drowned by the noisy clamor of the curbstone, both in politics and newspapers; in n the former, to the endangering of good government, in the latter, to the corrupting of good morals and the undermining and destroying the nfluence of the press for good, either in politics morals or business. The character of a paper is its capital, and when a paper, by echoing the unreliable noise of the curbstone, the vile babolings of the losfing, indolent, ignorant, corrupt intemperate demagogues, vilifiers of public and private virtues, intriguers for place, or the willing tool of bribe-giving plotters, forfeits its reputation for candor, reliability and honesty; it be comes worthless even as a medium for reliable business men to reach their customers and ought to be shunned as the plague by all heads of families who have the safety of their homes

or the welfare of the community at heart." A CELEBRATED event in the modern history of the Roman Catholic Church is called to mind by the appearance in Madrid of Father Mortara. a delicate-looking man, thirty-seven years of age, who has created a furore by his thoughtful. worn face, eloquent preaching and marvelous knowledge of languages. He speaks and writes thoroughly twenty-two tongues. Madrid has cone wild over him, and his sermons have so moved the Queen, princesses and ladies of the court that more funds than he can well dispose of have been subscribed for a convent chape which he is building at Onate, in the Basque highlands. This priest is the same Edgar Mortara, a Jewish child, born in the States of the Church, whose education and alleged forcible abduction from his parents by the papal authorities caused such a sensation thirty years ago. The French government attempted to obtain the custody of the child. The Archbishon of Canterbury and a host of English clergy and laity signed a protest against his removal from his parents, and Sir Moses Montefiore went specially to Rome on his behalf, but all to no

THE Toledo Blade says the general passenger agent of a railroad entering that city recently received a letter from an agent on the line, o which the following is an exact copy:

"Kind Sir: I wright you to know about min-isters of the Gospel. I have never receiv'd any-thing to that efect. He claimed that he was entitled to Half Fare over the L St. L. & K. C. at a minister of the Gospel, and I thought I would see, and if so will you please send me a half-fare Pass for Mr. Robert A. Carter. he has License to Preach Teach me thy way O Lord I will walk in thy truth, O. K.

"Yours truly. The general agent should send the writer copy of the interstate law bound in Russis morocco and annotated with the decisions of the commission.

THE Central Baptist, a leading organ of that denomination, has this to say of Sam Jones: "Sam Jones is picturesque. So, it might with truth be added, is a cowboy. Sam Jones is use ful, in his place. So, also, it may be said, is a cowboy. Not all that a cowboy does or is is either useful or picturesque. This is the case with Jones. We are thankful for the good he does. We are sorry that, in sommon with us all, he labors under the disadvantage of being finite. If in his moments of weakness he kicks at preachers whose views of duty do not coincide with his own, we are disposed to be lenient in our criticism. The course he so follows gratifies him, pleases the crowd and does not hurt the

This is an alfround philosophical and charitable view of the case.

Ar, the funeral of broker Hatch, whose head was broken by a fall or jump from the roof of Mrs. Schofield's house, in New York, Rev. William M. Taylor, who preached the sermon,

"The circumstances under which the friend bom we are assembled to mourn was taken from us, were tragic, mysterious and inex plicable. Each of us has his theory as to how our deceased friend met his death. But for myself, I wish to say, and am glad to have the opportunity of saying here, that I am satisfied after careful investigation, that he died in such a manner as to leave no stain upon his honor as a usband. This investigation of mine relieved me of very distressing doubts which I entertained when I first heard of the circumstances

THE Springfield Republican mentions the sale at public auction, a few days ago, of the Red Horse Inp. at Sudbury, Mass., under whose historic roof Longfellow imagined the "Tales of a Wayside Inn" to have been parrated. The building is more than two centuries old, and from its situation on the old post-road between Boston and Worcester, it became a favorite restingplace for travelers. The inn is described by Longfellow as

A wind of old Hobgoblin hall Now somewhat fallen to decay, With weather-stains upon the wall, And stair-ways worn and crazy doors, And creaking and uneven floors, And chimneys huge, and tiled, and tall.

THE New York World cites the Buffalo natural-gas explosion as proof that "in harnessing the forces of nature we are going rather too fast, and are very much like children handling edged tools." There is enough in this and similar aceidents to call for extreme care and caution in the handling and management of natural gas. and yet there is no occasion for a panic. Artifi cial gas is dangerous, so is coal-oil, and so is fire if foolishly tampered with. With proper care there is no more danger in natural gas than it

A car with seven legs and two tails, which had long been a vaised member of a Connecticut family, died the other day and was buried in black walnut box that bore on its lid the simple inscription. "It." How the learned scientists of a thousand years hence will puzzle over those bones, to be sure. Dissertations on the sacred cat of Americans in the nineteenth century will then be in order, together with attempts to prove that the inhabitants, cats and all, were direct descendants of the ancient Egyptians.

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT, the American novelist, has achieved a notable triumph in the English courts by establishing the right of an author to prevent the making of even a single copy of an upauthorized play containing passages identical in form or substance with narts of the novel. The suit grew out of an unauthorized dramatization of her "Little Lord Fauntlerov." Mrs. Burnett, by the way, is much courted in London society.

Ir costs something to handle a national con vention. According to an estimate submitted to the citizens' executive committee of St. Louis it will cost \$32,000 to take care of the national Democratic mayention, which meets in that city on the 5th prox. This does not include the various private undertakings in the way of entertainment. The Hendricks Association wil spend \$5,000 in entertaining visiting clubs and State delegations.

THE average man, if permitted to choose from this world's blessings, would probably make se lections not widely different from the belongings of the late Stephen Von Kegel, the famous Austrian millionaire and the "handsomest man in the empire." And yet as Von Kegel has killed himself it seems that wealth and beauty, with all their accompaniments, do not fill all the

THE State authorities of Toxas have formally more crime then than now, but because the occupied the new Capitol, built by a Chicago wave of punishment is just now receding in the syndicate, and the dedication will take place on

session of the million acres of land in the Pan handle of Texas, suitable for agricultural pur poses. There is now one railroad running forty five miles through this tract, and three others

are projected and surveyed through it. A STREET shooting affray occurred in a Florida town a few days ago, about 9 o'clock in the morning, in describing which the local paper says: "This firing on the streets at an hour when children were on their way to school, in range of the shots, is to be deployed." It does seem as if the marksmen might wast till after the school had "taken up."

ROSCOE CONKLING'S will was a model of brevity. It was just eight lines long, and be meathed his entire estate, real and personal, to his wife, and made her executrix of the will His estate was worth about \$200,000. The wil is sufficient answer to the attacks made a few years ago on Mr. Conkling's domestic relations

THAT is a faithful subject of the Emperor Frederick who is ready to submit to the removal of his larynx, and, of course, to the consequen sacrifice of his life, if by so doing his King may live. "Greater love bath no man than this."

THE birthday anniversary of Mr. George W. Childs was celebrated by a banquet lest night, at which were present Simon Cameron and others of the old boys who were young when the pineteenth century was.

THE new State-house is warmed by natura gas under a contract several hundred dollars less than could be secured from the Trust; and the government still lives.

If any one thinks he has not received fir cent's worth in this issue of the Sunday Journal his money will be refunded to him by calling at the counting-room.

THERE will be no thunderous protests against cheap gas, whether beating or illuminant. THE Journal thinks the public will not become panic stricken because of cheap gas.

LET us have free trade in natural gas. BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

Jungs: The chess-player is not the only one at this time who does not know how to move. THE consumption of cotton by Southern factories is nearly 40 per cent. more than it was OMAHA World: James Whitcomb Riley, of

Indiana, last year made \$20,000 by his pen, and he's not in the pork line, either. HABUKO, Empress of Japan, will visit America next winter, traveling in state with a dozen maids of honor, numberless officials and every

incident of luxury. MR. WILLIAM M. WARREN, instructor in English literature and rhetoric at Harvard, will have charge of the math-matical department next year while Professor Colt is in Europe.

EX-SENATOR POWELL CLAYTON, of Arkansas. has made all his fortune since the war. At the close of the hostilities he had hardly a dollar is the world, but rented an abandoned Arkansas plantation, and in less than ten years he had made \$1,000,000.

PROF. SCHMIDT, of Gatz University, has 1 upon the plan of cutting off pieces of living sponge and planting them in a suitable place i the sea, as if they were willow twigs. In this way he has succeeded at the end of three years in producing 4,000 sponges, at a cost of \$45. PRESIDENT SEELYE, of Amherst College. gifted with a remarkable memory. He is able to greet by name every living graduate of the college whom he has ever met, and freshmen

who have not been in college a week are sur-prised to hear the president address them by their first names. HARPER'S Bazar: Woman (to tramp)-And i I give you a nice plate of hash you promise to saw some wood? Tramp-Yes, 'm. Weman-(doubtfully)-I don't know whether I can put confidence in you or not Tramp-(reproachfully)-You ought to, ma'am. I have confidence

enough in you to eat the hash. LADY DUDLEY, it is rumored, will be married again. The engagement will be announced as soon as the festivities of the young earl's coming of age are finished. She always sleeps, it is stated, in black silk sheets, and her complexion has lest none of its dazzling fairness. Her alleged fiance is a captain in a French lancer regiment, and entirely impecunious.

SHOE and Leather Reporter: They were con tributing toward a fund for the extinguishment of the church debt in a New Jersey town the other evening. "I'll contribute \$20," said on brother. "I'll go \$30 better, and make it \$50," said another. And then the first contributor, in the excitement of the moment, shouted: "I" call you; what have you got?

MEISSONIER, in painting his new "1807." mammoth water-color, received government aid to an extent which must make the artists of other countries envious. He bought a corn field to get the effect of a beaten-down barvest cavalry to charge through the corn-field, so that his realism might have the benefit to be derived from studying real horses and real troopers in

THE terrors of spring house-cleaning have been mitigated in New York. A house-cleaning company has been formed, and at a small expense relieves the housekeeper of all the work and has everything in apple-pie order in a few hours. The company invades the house with an army of men and women with brooms. brushes, paints, etc., and cleans the place en-tirely, patching up holes, whitewashing where necessary, touching doors up with paint, and the

THE most picturesque potentate in Europe i the baby King of Spain, who has just cut hi first teeth. He is a very large child for hi age, and has the face of an old man. He is to be left entirely to the care of women until he is seven years of age, when a tutor and masters will take charge of him until he is sixteen. At that age he will supersede the Queen Regent at the head of the Spanish government. Poor boy! He will have more glory than fun in this

THE present Emperor of China had until short time ago eight nurses, twenty-five farm ers, twenty-five palanquin-bearers, ten umbrellaholders, thirty physicians and surgeons, seven gastronomical directors, twenty-seven inferior cooks, fifty waiters and messengers, fifty dress ers, and other attendants to the number of 400 Seventy-five astrologers, sixteen tutors and sixty priests cared for his spiritual and mental welfare. In spite of all this the Emperor said to be a very worthy and good-natured young

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW and Adam Forepaugh the circus manager, bear a strong resemblance to each other. "That's Chauncey M. Depew, said a gentleman to a friend on a street-car New York city not long ago. "No, it isn't That's Adam Forepaugh." So the discussion went on until a railroad official settled the dis pute by establishing the identity of Mr. Depew. In a circus-loving country like ours this resem blance might be used to great advantage by Mr Depew should be become a candidate for the

PRINCE BISMARCE'S wife is said to be a typical "hausfrau,' with never a thought above petty domestic details. The Crown Prince's wife is o the same nature. In their eyes it is little short of infamous for the Empress to read philosophy advocate the higner education of women, take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the empire and of the world. Yet her breadth of intellect and force of character have never prevented the Empress from being a model wife and a model mother.

CHARLSTON News: A delicately-perfumed not was received at this office a few days ago from a young lady of Lancaster, in which she satisfactorily explains the conundrum about the She says: the right band heart is on the left side, therefore the right hand is in almost exclusive use to prevent too great action on the left side, for more than the usual exercise might injure that organ of the human body. The left arm of man, to which woman naturally clings, is nearest to his heart, leaving his right arm free for her defense in a

New York Tribune: The rumors that Chauncey M. Depew was about to purchas for himself a new house in New York were set at rest yesterday by the an nonneement that Samuel M. Blakely, a membe of the Real Estate Exchange, has sold for the owner, Dr. William A. Hammond, the four-story brick house, No. 43 West Fifty-fourth street, on

ate four doors from St. Luke's Hospital, and 475 feet west of Fifth avenue. It is a little further up the street than that occupied by John D. Rockefelier, of the Standard Oil Company, on the opposite side of the way. The house was first offered for \$150,000. Mr. Denew made a bid of \$120,000, and ultimately the purchase was arranged by Mr. Blakely for \$125,000. Dr. Hammond is building for himself a \$200,000 house in Washington, where he intends to live.

A VALUABLE historic "find" is the manuscrip of Montealm's Journal, discovered in the library of the old Chateau de Noisiel, in France, by the French historian, Abbe Casgrain. It gives the full account of his campaign in Canada. The manuscript, together with those of General de Levis, Montealm's second in command, had lain for over a century till uncarthed a short time ago by Count Raimond de Nicolay, great grand of General de Levis, who showed them the abbe. The manuscripts are now being copied as rapidly as possible, and will probably be bought and published by the province of Quebec. Montcalm's journal, partly written by himself and partly by his secretaries, form a quarto volume of 550 pages, and is supplemented by fifty-two-page folio containing a journal of the eampaign of 1759, ending with a description of Monscalm's death and the capitulation of Que bec. It throws much new light upon the sub

SPECIAL INTERESTS OF WOMEN.

Women and Methodist Law-Dr. Clemence S Lozier-The Women Who Want to Vote.

Written for the Sunday Journal. The action of the Methodist General Confer ence, by which the women delegates were ex ciuded, advances but one point against their eligibility, viz.: "That when the rule was passed relating to the admission of lay delegates to the General Conference, the church contemplated the admission of men only as lay delegates." In interpreting law, the "intention" of the framers thereof is always an element to be considered Undoubtedly, the General Conference, when the rule was passed, "contemplated the admis sion of men only," but the facts do not justify the confident declaration of the same intention

on the part of the church. The question of lay representation had been under discussion for eleven years, and was bit terly contested. The same Dr. Buckley who has been the leader of the opposition to the admission of women lay delegates, and the ordination of women ministers, and whose self-imposed mission seems to be the preservation of ecclesiastical antiquities, opposed lay representation to the utmost. Those who ad rocated it were charged with "seeking a radical nnovation, with threatening the stability of the itineracy, the episcopacy, and all the other institutions of the church." When at last the question was referred to the church at large, it was candidly admitted that as two-thirds of the members were women, the votes of women were necessary to secure the adoption of the measure. The women of the church accepted the responsibility intelligently. They had already recognized the needs of lay delegation, the fac that the interests of the church demanded that its people should be represented in its highest councils by delegates chosen from the people by the people. The leading women of the church sent out appeals and addresses urging their sisters to work for and vote for lay representation. To assert that in this agitation among the voters of the church the election of men delegates only was contemplated, is to confess ignor-ance of the quality of feminine insight and fore-sight. The possibility of sending the daughters of the church when the clergy should become accustomed to the presence of the sons, was doubt-lessly whispered in many places, if not spoken aloud. True, women were not as alert to their privileges twenty years ago as now: the We an's Christian Temperance Union with its thining battle ery, "For God, and Home, and Native Land," was unborn. Few had received the drill of the university, of the professions or the platform; but during the anti-slavery struggle and the terrible days of the civil war, Method women, perhaps more than any other c' had learned to think for themselves

to press forward, and had they expre their thought and asserted their the definition made by the General Conference of 1872, that "in all matters connected with the election of lay delegates the word 'laymen' must be understood to include all members of the church who are not members of the Appusi Conference" might have been accepted as apply cable to the candidates as well as to the voters. In addition to the doubtfulness of the inten tion in this case is the principle of law, that, unless explicitly declared to the contrary, the right to vote carries with it the right to be voted for, a principle that was repeatedly presented by those who favored the admission of the women delegates, and that was not refuted by the opposition either in argument or action. It may be questioned whether the second paragraph of the report as amended, to "submit to the annual conferences the proposition amend the rules" so delegates "may be men or women is not a greater evasion and injustice than the first, which denies their eligibility on constitutional grounds. This motion was carried: resolution since offered, calling for a "genera election" in 1890, to settle the question in regar to the admission of women as lay delegates, was voted down. That is, as the writer understands it, when the change in the organic law was made which established lay representation and decided whether or not laymen (male members should be admitted as delegates to the Genera Conference, the question was submitted to s vote of the church members, two-thirds of whom were women; but when it is to be decide whether or not laywomen shall be admitted as delegates, the question is to be submitted, not to the church, but to a vote of the annual conferences, which are composed entirely of men ministers. If the organic law of the church must be changed in order to admit women, as claimed, why is not the matter submitted to a vote of the church! Or does a proposition change the organic law have to pass through the annual conferences to the church? Let us have a full exposition of Methodist law!

The recent death of Dr. Clemence S. Lozier.

of New York, removes a prominent figure from the ranks of pioneer women physicians and reformers. Hers was a long busy life, filled with professional labors, public interests and home duties. Left widowed at the age of twentyseven, with no means to provide for her children she solved the proplem of self-support by serving as principal of a young ladies' seminary for eleven years. Then the way opened for her to study medicine, for which she had a natural inclination, and in 1853 she graduated from the Eclectic Medical College at Syracuse, N. She established berself in New York city. soon acquired a good practice. In began a course of free subjects the benefit of her lady patients, which served to open the way for the New York Medical College for Women, founded by Dr. Lozier three years later, the third school opened in this country for the medical education of women. Dr. Lozier was the first woman to read a paper before the State Medical Association, of her own school and her success as a practitioner was remarks ble. She had the records of about 35,000 cases she had treated, and she had attended nearly 3.500 births without losing the life of one mother. She was also a skilled surgeon, performed numerous difficult operations. Lozier was deeply interested in all the vital questions of her day. A lover of freedom, she was associated closely with Lucretia Mott. William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips To every phase of work for the elevation she gave freely of self and substance. Charities and forms absorbed the greater portion of large professional income. Mr. Hamilton cox, who for many years has been a near friend of her family, writes of her: "It is not generally known how large and noble a use she made of her medical skill in the woman's cause. Whenever a worker found health falling, Dr. Lozier's advice and skill were at command without money and without price.' For years her home was practically the woman suffrage headquarters in New York. Her name was at the head o pearly every suffrage act in this State for seven teen years; she presided at the meeting to de-nounce Judge Hunt's sentence on Susan B. Anthony for voting; she rebuked Judge Hilton for closing the Stewart Hotel for working. Women; she was the first woman in 1885 to the to register and vote, and she headed the call for the meeting last fall to denounce the refusal of inspectors to register women." Of all her varied public interests, her college was most dear; it is the crowning effort of her life the living monument of her labor and sacrifice. Only two evenings before her death, with the weight of seventy-five years resting upon her, she read her annual address at the commencement of the college she had founded, and of which she had been dean for a quarter of a century. With the courage, zeal and aggressivess of the reformer she combined a gentle womanliness, a gracious presence and a serene spirit, and her memory will long be held in lov-ing remembrance by her countrywomen.

Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller, who is to be

grow acquainted. As Miss Annie Jenness at studied ejecution and dramatic art, with a view of going upon the stage, but changed her mind and turned to a broader field—the platform. She canvassed Massachusetts for Hon. B. P. But ler-in 1882 I think it was-frequently a woman-suffrage meetings, and for two years met with a decided success as a popular lecture under the Star Lyceum Bureau. Next she wrote a novel, "Barbara Thaver," in which the berois is a college graduate and a public reader, and social problems are treated frankly and from a lofty stand-point. Finding her enjoyment of physical strength and freedom restricted by the revalent form of dress, and recognizing the av tent to which woman's health is sacrificed to the "glove-fitting corset," she evolved the "Jenness" Miller System of Dress." No other dress reform has been so favorably received by women in America as this, and a year ago Mrs. Miller started her magazine, "Dress," as an expenses of the system of comfortable yet beautiful ciothing and of physical culture. A "piatform woman," a political speaker, a "blue stocking," a woman's rights woman and a dress reformerwhat more dreadful and ridiculous specimen of womankind, according to popular ideas a few years ago, could be imagined? Yet she is most charming, "as pretty as a picture." and dresses divinely. With her sister, Miss Mabel Jenness. she is making a trip across the continent with a most ravishing wardrobe, designed to emandi pate women from the thraidem of corset and

Closely following the apostie of dress health.

ful and beautiful, will come the women who want to vote with the "same old stale aren ments," as though new reasons in behalf of constitutional liberty could be devised as frequent ly as new styles for spring bonnets. But with them there will be a new element, the woman who is a voter-Mrs. Laura M. Johns, presides of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association. Mrs Johns will tell how municipal suffrage for women works in Kansas. The State Woman Suffrage Association, which will meet on Tues day and Wednesday, is the society organized a Lebanon, Ind., December, 1884, nuxiliary to the National Association. The old Indiana Woman Suffrage Association was organized at Dublin Wayne county, in 1851, and was the first State society formed. It has sustained a continuous existence, though meetings were not held during the war, and kept steadily at work, its degree of activity depending upon the occasion for effect ive service. It is auxiliary to the american association. Why are there two State associations? Simply because of differences and preferences as to methods. Some of the suffrage-workers are members of both, others prefer to confine their efforts to one. Recently a conference was held by committees appointed from the American and the National associations with reference to a union, which, if effected, would probably have united State auxiliary societies, but no basis of agreement could be reached, and a fusion now seems quite unlikely. In the early divergence, the difference in ideas, expressions and methods were prominent, and considerable personal feeling was developed, but of late years the two have pursued their respective courses in a kindly fraternal spirit, the chief point of difference being that the American holds that the ballot for the women of the United States can be most readily secured through legislative ensetments and amendment to the State constitutions, while the Nation believes that the same purpose can be most easily accomplished through an amendment to the federal Constitution. Other differences in spirit, disposition and effect can perhaps be best de scribed as very like the difference in the person-ality of Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony, of Julia Ward Howe and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, of Dr. Mary F. Thomas and Mrs. Helen M. Gou-gar, all devoted suffragist, all able and estima-ble women, yet decidedly different. FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12. Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace.

Letter in Hartford (Conn.) Times. Mrs. Wallace is a Kentuckian by birth, but for many years has lived in Indiana. She has a face that expresses sterling worth and character in every line. Some of the women at the International Council in Washington, where Mrs. Wallace spoke, made a mistake when they eaid she was over four-score years. She is seventy-one, and a marvel of well-preserved Wtality, both physical and mental. She is the step-mother of Gen. Lew Wallace, whose father she

married when the since famous author of Ben-Hur was but nine years old. When asked if it had been correctly reported that she was one of the characters in Ben-Hur, she said the story probably came from this: 'In reading Ben-Hur I was charmed,' she said, 'especially with the character of Ben-Hur's mether.' I said to Lew that I didn't see how any man could portray the mother pature so completely as he had. 'Why. would rather be the author of that book than the Czar of Russia,' I said. Lew said he didn't know but he would, for if he were the Czar he would liberate his people and abdicate the throne. 'But, mother,' he said, 'in portraying that character I had you in mind in every line

"Of course this tribute to Mrs. Wallace's nobility of character as a mother and step-mother is all the more gratifying to her as such tokens of love do not come in the ordinary line of tributes to step-mothers. She says Lew was a wayward child and rather difficult to mausge, as all born geniuses are, he having a fondness for staying out of school to play marbles or ge hunting with some wild boy; but he always told her the truth about it, never deceived her. She says she never knew any difference in her love for him and ber love for per own child of which she had six. She has also reared sereral grandchildren, their mother (her daughter) dying when they were quite young. She thinks her experience refutes in an emphatic manner the oft-repeated argument that women cannot be true women-fill their Ged-ordained sphere, as the argument runs-sad be advo-cates of woman suffrage, or public speakers at the same time. That a truer mether pever lived, the affectionate tributes of her children and step-children go to prove.

The Methodist Women Delagates.

B. T.'s New York Letter. The women delegates, who occupied so much attention at first, are now gradually giving place to other nine-days' wonders. Miss Willard's porsonal appearance is known everywhere. Mrs. Ninde, of Minnesota, is a woman of medium height, with an inclination to emborpoint. Her dress and bonnet are of the Quaker style, the only deviation being that she sports a masculine shirt-front and a white choker. She is beyond middle life, has gray hair, and a face which indicates a happy blending of gentleness and strength. Mrs. Rippey, of Kansas, is a large, fine-looking woman, dresses becomingly brown silk, and looks fully competent to either take part in a General Conference debate or administer with effect the proverbial form of discipline to a healthy family of boys; while Mrs. Newman, of Nebraska, is a slender, rather delicate-looking lady, quite refined, with an obvious taste for flowers and other beauti things, including a very neat bonnet, though at the same time very talented, and in her Northwestern home eminently useful and beloved

The Dust Abomination.

Dust damages household and other propert in Indianapolis pot less than \$500,000 a year either in making it useless, impairing in ser fice or in the cost of repairing or cleaning it. The whole revenue of the city could not more than make good the loss from this source close And then the annoyance to the family, to the passenger on the street, to the accidental victim of an open door, to the clerk in a business house, to the workman in an exposed shop to children at school, to everybody not closely covered, cannot be estimated, nor can the damage to health from an atmosphere "loaded," as Professor Collett has so forcibly expressed it "with all the rubbish, excrement and deleterous matter ground up in the street." We need some provision against the dust more than we need a board of health. It is no easy matter to decide upon the best methods of managing the nuisance, which is rapidly growing into a pestilence, but some way can be evolved that will spare us some of the evils of no provision at all

Death of One of the Hutchinsons.

orcester Spy Mrs. Fanny B. Hutchinson, wife of the well-known singer, John W. Hutchinson, died re-cently after a lingering illness from consump tion, at Lynz. Mrs. Hutchioson's maiden name was Fanny B. Patch. She was born in Antrim, N. H., her ancestors being patriots in the Bero John W. Hutchinson in 1843, and in 1860 has band and wife went forth together singing the songs of liberty and freedom, stirring the fires of patriotism throughout the North, and cheering the soldiers in the field, in camp and in hospital. After the war they continued to sing at intervals, but finally returned to reside on oid High Rock. Mrs. Hutchinson passed peacefully away surrounded by her family, who sans together "Our Days Are Gliding Swiftly By" and "In the Sweet By and By." Mrs. Hutchinson "In the Sweet By and By." Mrs. H

eaves, besides her husband, a son and a dam A Questionable Proceeding.

What would be thought of a hatter about to open a store who would send around circulars requesting all persons to not purchase new hall until his store was opened. This is precisely